

THE UNEXPLAINED FILES
BOOK TWENTY-SEVEN



TIME SLIPS **GLITCHES IN REALITY?**

Strange Encounters, Lost Hours and the Mystery of Time

27

ALDEN M. CORVALE

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TIME SLIPS: GLITCHES IN REALITY?

*Strange Encounters, Lost Hours and the Mystery of
Time*

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PUBLISHING NOTE

This is a work of general-interest nonfiction about reported time slips, time perception, memory, neuroscience, relativity and the cultural history of extraordinary temporal claims.

Historical reports are presented as reports unless independently verified. Scientific theories are described within their actual scope. No time-slip account is presented as established proof of physical travel into the past.

Scientific and historical sources were checked through August 2026 where relevant. The book is intended for general education and critical exploration, not medical diagnosis or clinical advice.

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PREFACE

Time is the background against which every ordinary event seems to occur. We measure it, schedule it, waste it, save it and complain that it moves too quickly or too slowly. Yet modern physics tells us that time is not a universal metronome shared identically by every observer. Neuroscience tells us something equally unsettling: the time we experience is constructed by a brain that can stretch, compress, reorder and sometimes misremember the sequence of events.

Between those two facts lies a fertile territory for extraordinary stories. People report streets that seem to become decades older, buildings that vanish when they return, journeys with missing minutes, encounters with people dressed for another era and moments in which the present appears to peel away. These experiences are usually called time slips. The term sounds precise, but it covers a wide range of claims - from folklore and urban legend to sincere personal reports, memory errors and stories that were never historical events at all.

This volume follows a strict rule. A strange experience deserves attention, but an experience is not automatically evidence of a physical rupture in time. Each case is separated into three layers: what can be documented, what psychological or physical mechanisms could plausibly contribute, and what remains unproven. The aim is not to flatten mystery into dismissal. It is to discover which mysteries survive careful inspection.

The subject has become more interesting, not less, as science has advanced. Precision clocks confirm relativistic time dilation. GPS works only because engineers account for relativistic effects. Recent neuroscience continues to investigate how brain and body rhythms shape the experience of duration and memory. Stress can change time estimates. Déjà vu can produce a powerful sense that the present has already happened. Chronostasis can make the first glance at a clock appear to last too long. None of these effects proves a time slip, but together